

I am disposed to think, and in this view I am supported by Mr. Seebohm, that the *Zosterops* of the Loo Choo Islands ought to be separated from *Z. simplex*, with which Mr. Seebohm (Ibis, 1888, p. 234) identified it, at least as a subspecies or variety. I have examined in his and my own collections fourteen specimens, and they all agree very closely in dimensions; but among the enormous series of *Z. simplex* in Mr. Seebohm's collection amassed by Swinhoe, we could only find a single specimen approaching in size that from the Loo Choos. I should therefore, for the present, prefer to distinguish it as *Z. simplex*, var. *loochooensis*, giving the dimensions as follows:—Total length 4·5 inches, wing 2·35–2·4, tail 1·75, tarsus 0·72, culmen 0·52. The coloration in no way differs from that of the continental bird, save, perhaps, in being somewhat deeper in tint.

XXI.—Notes on Woodpeckers.—No. XVI. *On some new Species of Picidæ.* By EDWARD HARGITT, F.Z.S.

THE object of this short paper is simply to record some *Picidæ* which I consider entitled to rank as new species. Many of them have been known to me for some time, and I now deem it advisable not to delay the publication of brief diagnoses of their specific characters.

† 1. *PICUMNUS FLAVIFRONS*, sp. n.

♂ *ad.* Similar to *P. aurifrons*, but differs in having the underparts below the chest spotted (not striped) with black, those feathers on the top of the head which are not tipped with yellow being deep black spotted with pure white.

♀ *juv.* Has the top of the head, occiput, and nape dusky brown striped with white, the breast and abdomen being striped with dusky brownish-olive. It is almost identical with the young of *P. aurifrons*.

Both these specimens were obtained by Mr. Edward Bartlett at Sarayacu, Peru, upon the 17th of July 1865, and they are evidently the adult and young of the same species. The types are in the British Museum.

2. *PICUMNUS WALLACII*, sp. n.

♂ *ad.* Similar to *P. flavifrons*, but differs in having those feathers on the top of the head which are not tipped with yellow umber-brown spotted with dull white; the barring on the chest and the spots on the breast and abdomen pale dusky olive.

Hab. Amazons (*Wallace*): Selater Collection. Type in the British Museum.

† 3. *CHLORONERPES GULARIS*, sp. n.

♂ *ad.* Similar to *C. rubiginosus*, but may be distinguished by having the chin and throat black, clearly spotted with yellowish white; the rump and upper tail-coverts barred golden yellow and dusky olive. The whole of the top of the head, occiput, and nape, as well as the malar stripe, are brilliant crimson. Total length 9·5 inches; culmen 1·15; wing 4·9; tail 3·1; tarsus ·85.

Hab. Santa Elena, Antioquia (*Salmon*). The type is in my collection. A second ♂ in my cabinet (from the same locality) corresponds with the above.

In the Paris Museum there is an example labelled “*Colombia (Gerrard)*,” evidently one of *Salmon*’s skins. It differs from my ♂ in having the forehead and the greater part of the crown dusky, with only a very few of the feathers tipped with red; the malar region, chin, and throat uniform black, excepting a few of the lower feathers of the throat, which are spotted with yellow; the back is strongly tinged with red, and the rump and upper tail-coverts are, as in the male, very yellow and evenly barred. The almost uniform throat and the perfectly uniform malar region are suggestive of youth, but in some respects the bird appears to be adult, and may possibly be the adult female of my species; the measurements are as follows:—Total length 8·5 inches; culmen 1·03; wing 5·0; tail 2·9; tarsus 0·88.

† 4. *CERCHNEIPICUS OCCIDENTALIS*, sp. n.

♂ *ad.* Similar to *C. tinnunculus*, but differs in having the lateral tail-feathers entirely barred with rufous; the black barring on the plumage (generally) less broad. The di-

mensions are much the same as those of *C. tinnunculus*, excepting the bill, which is rather less powerful in the present western form. The ♀ wants the red malar stripe. The types of this species are in the British Museum, the ♂ being from the Upper Ucayali, Peruvian Amazons, July 24, 1868 (*E. Bartlett*); the ♀ from Brazil (*Argent*), the latter forming part of the Selater Collection.

5. *CHRYSOCOLAPTES RUFOPUNCTATUS*, sp. n.

♀ *ad.* Similar to *C. lucidus*, but differs in the top of the head and the crest being blackish brown washed with red, the feathers having a triangular apical spot of rufescent buff; the bases of the feathers of the back, as well as of the scapulars and wing-coverts, and that portion of the secondaries which is not red, being brown without any olive tinge; the face is yellowish buff, the ear-coverts as well as the other portion being varied with black stripes; malar region, chin, and throat rufous buff, the former not having a black median line; the ground of the upper tail-coverts brownish black. Total length 9·8 inches; culmen 1·68; wing 5·35; tail 2·75; tarsus 1·12.

Hab. Panaon, Philippines, October 1877 (*Everett*). The type is in the British Museum, and forms part of the Tweeddale Collection.

6. *CHRYSOPHLEGMA HUMII*, sp. n.

♂ *ad.* Similar to *C. mentale*, but differs in having the chin and throat white striped with black; the rufous markings on all the quills form distinct bars, and approach nearer to the tips of these feathers; there is considerably less rufous between the ear-coverts and the occiput. Total length 10·75 inches; culmen 1·4; wing 5·3; tail 3·7; tarsus 0·9.

The ♀ adult differs from the ♂ in having the malar region rufous, the chin being also more or less of this colour. Total length 10·5 inches; culmen 1·4; wing 5·3; tail 3·7; tarsus ·95.

This is the species to which I applied the name of *C. squamicolle* in my recent paper in 'The Ibis,' upon the genus *Chrysophlegma*. I was then under the impression that the

specimen in the Paris Museum, which I considered to be the type of Lesson's *C. squamicolle*, was really the Malaccan species; but a recent examination of this bird has proved to me that it is no other than the Javan *C. mentale*. The species being therefore without a title, I name it after Mr. A. O. Hume, to whom all lovers of Indian ornithology must ever feel grateful.

The types are in my collection, the ♂ being from Malacca, the ♀ from Klang, Salangore, April 7th, 1879 (*W. Davison*).

XXII.—Notes on Mexican Birds.

By OSBERT SALVIN and F. DUCANE GODMAN.

It has long been evident to us during our work on the birds of Mexico and Central America that our knowledge of the ornithology of Northern and Central Mexico was most imperfect, and that materials for forming any exact conclusions as to the boundaries of the Nearectic and Neotropical Regions were altogether wanting. The completion of the Botany of the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana' enabled Mr. Hemsley to indicate in a general way where this boundary lies, so far as plants are concerned, and it became a matter of increasing interest to see how far the zoological boundaries conformed thereto. But in the present notes it is not our purpose to discuss so much the question of boundaries, which will be fully gone into on another occasion, as to make known various matters relating to many birds which have come under our notice from the districts in question, with incidental remarks upon the more general subject.

In December of 1887 Godman arrived in Mexico by way of New York and El Paso and the Mexican Central Railway, and remained in the country till May of the following year: during this time he travelled over a portion of Southern Mexico and made a short trip in Yucatan. In all his excursions he had collectors with him. Independent expeditions were also organized to various points. Mr. W. B. Richardson, of Boston, after collecting for a short time in the neigh-